

Welcome to Today's Center for Coordinated Assistance to States Event

UTAH STATE ADVISORY GROUP TRAINING

October 15th, 2015

Welcome and Introductions

Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Project Director
OJJDP Center for Coordinated
Assistance to States

Katie Penkoff, Ph.D.
Consultant Coordinator
OJJDP Center for Coordinated
Assistance to States



Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS) Mission

- To assess the need for and coordinate the delivery of TTA designed to build capacity within states, territories, tribal units, and communities to maximize the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems to the benefit of the youth they serve.
- Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) provided includes:
 - Title II, detention and commitment, State Advisory Groups (SAGs), systems improvement and multi system collaboration, emergency preparedness, and other juvenile justice related topics.

CCAS Partners



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Center for Juvenile Justice Reform

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Agenda

1	Reviewing the Systemic Priorities
2	Importance of the Developmental Approach
3	Aligning the Role of the SAG
4	Identifying UBJJ Priorities
5	Putting It All Together-Next Steps

Systemic Priorities

Juvenile Court – Dawn Marie Rubio

DCFS – Brent Platt

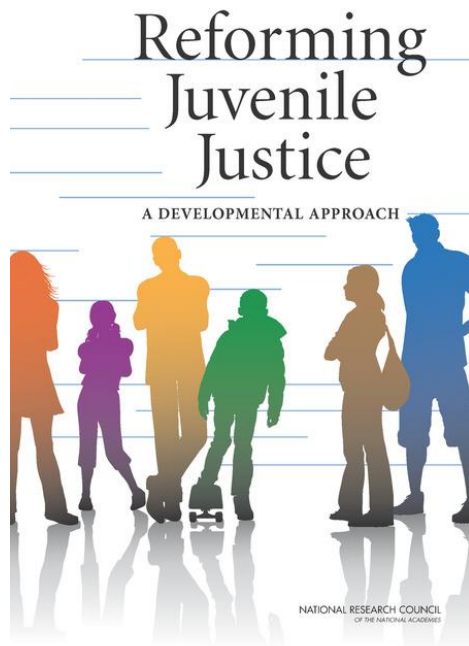
JJS – Debbie Whitlock

Recognizing the Importance of the Developmental Approach

Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Project Director
OJJDP Center for Coordinated
Assistance to States



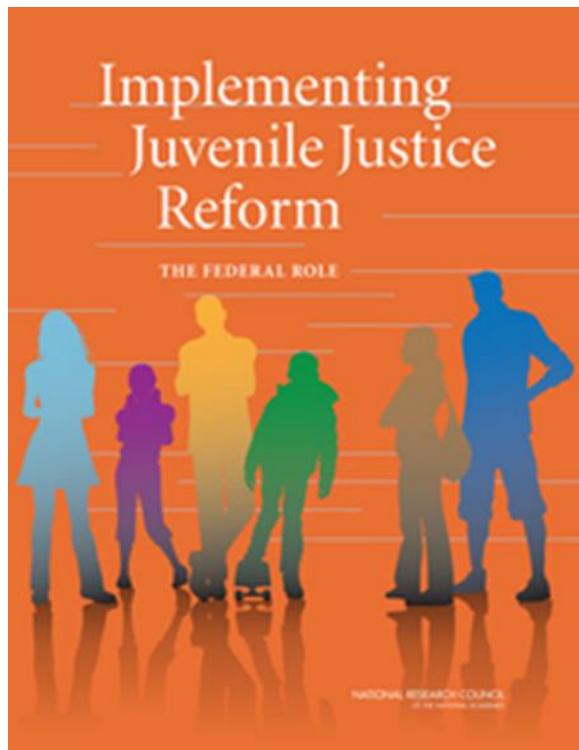
Resources - Developmental Approach



- *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach*

https://www.nap.edu/login.php?record_id=14685&page=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nap.edu%2Fdownload.php%3Frecord_id%3D14685

Resources - Developmental Approach (continued)



- *Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform*
- https://www.nap.edu/login.php?record_id=18753&page=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nap.edu%2Fdownload.php%3Frecord_id%3D18753

Foundation for Change

- Adolescent development research
- Corrections oriented philosophies of 1980s and 1990s
- Several states began reforming their juvenile systems in keeping with tenets of adolescent development
- National Research Council charged with studying these reform efforts

National Research Council

- Committee on Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform Report (2013)
- Three key ways youth differ from adults:
 - Less able to regulate their behavior
 - More sensitive to external influences
 - Less able to make informed decisions requiring consideration of long-term consequences

Goals of Juvenile Justice Reform

- Overarching goal of juvenile system is to support prosocial development of justice involved youth while ensuring public safety
- Three goals in keeping with adolescent development research:
 1. “Being held accountable for wrongdoing and accepting responsibility in a process perceived to be fair promotes healthy moral development and legal socialization;

Goals of Juvenile Justice Reform (cont.)

- Three goals in keeping with adolescent development research:
 2. “Being penalized, especially with severe sanctions, in a process perceived as unfair reinforces social disaffection and antisocial behavior; and
 3. Predominantly punitive policies and programs do not foster prosocial development or reduce recidivism”

Hallmarks of Developmental Approach

- Accountability without criminalization
- Alternatives to justice system involvement
- Individualized responses based on assessment of needs and risks
- Confinement only when necessary for public safety

Hallmarks of Developmental Approach

- A genuine commitment to fairness
- Sensitivity to disparate treatment
- Family engagement

Aligning the Roles and Responsibilities of State Advisory Groups with this Approach

Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Project Director
OJJDP Center for Coordinated
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The JJDP Act & State Advisory Groups (SAGs)

- The JJDP Act of 1974 created a federal–state partnership.
- Called for states to designate a state agency to be responsible for developing and carrying out the Three-Year Plan.
- Recognized the need for a State Advisory Group (SAG) to oversee how federal money is spent at the state level.

JJDP Act-Specified SAG Roles and Responsibilities

- (1) Participate in the development of the Three Year Plan.

NRC report recommends that SAGs link their plans to the developmental approach

- (2) Advise the Chief Executive and the Legislature on compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act.

NRC report recommends SAGs be strengthened to be report leaders

- (3) Obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

JJDP Act-Specified SAG Roles and Responsibilities

(3) Obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

(4) Review and comment on grant proposals.

NRC report recommends having OJJDP funded grants demonstrate their adherence to the developmental approach

(5) Monitor programs.

NRC report recommends having better balance between grant monitoring and system reform efforts

Inherent SAG Responsibilities

- (1) Advocate for the goals of the JJDP Act.
- (2) Be knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws.
- (3) Be an active SAG participant.
- (4) Understand the flow of the juvenile justice system (in your state).

Inherent SAG Responsibilities

- (5) Be familiar with facilities and programs in your state.
- (6) Know your state and federal representatives and their staff.
- (7) Review your state's Executive Order for the SAG.
- (8) Consider participating in national juvenile justice opportunities (i.e., Federal Advisory Committee).

Leadership Role of OJJDP in Leading Reform

- Build internal capacity
 - Develop staffing training curriculum on hallmarks of developmental approach
 - Establish better balance between grant monitoring and system reform
- Facilitate reform
 - Promote the development and **strengthening of SAGs** to be reform leaders
 - Develop a portfolio of TTA to support implementing developmental approach
 - All grant applicants be required to how they would use funding to implement or strengthen the developmental approach
 - Increase capacity to provide TTA by partnering with national organizations
 - Develop a multiyear demonstration project to develop and implement comprehensive plan based on developmental approach

Leadership Role of OJJDP in Leading Reform

- Reducing racial and ethnic disparities
 - Establish new approaches for identifying racial and ethnic disparities, promulgate new guidelines, build internal capacity in states, and **strengthen role of SAGs** in monitoring guidelines
- Create strategic partnerships
 - Initiate and support collaborative partnerships
 - Establish and convene Family Advisory Group
 - Use Coordinating Council of Juvenile Justice to implement key components of developmental approach
 - Work with federal agency and Coordinating Council to leverage available funds
 - Support and participate in American Bar Association project to develop standards for juvenile justice rooted in the developmental approach

Leadership Role of OJJDP in Leading Reform

- Build statistical foundation to assess reform efforts
 - Lead the development and implementation of integrated and collaborative data systems
 - Focus research efforts towards projects embedded in the developmental approach

Legislative Priorities

Pam Vickery

Identifying Priorities

- Goal
 - What do we want to accomplish?
- Objective(s)
 - How will we get there?
- Understanding the Current Climate
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
 - Opportunities
 - Threats

Identifying UBJJ Priorities

Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Project Director
OJJDP Center for Coordinated
Assistance to States



Mission

- Develop annual plans to implement the objectives of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and to promote the development of an effective and coordinated juvenile justice system in the State of Utah
- Disburse funds received pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in a manner consistent with the plan and forward funding recommendations for the ratification to the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.
- Advises the Governor, the Legislature, and the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) on juvenile justice matters and performs such other duties as assigned by the Governor, Legislature, and the CCJJ.

Systemic Priorities

Juvenile Court

DCFS

JJS

Programmatic Priorities

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Delinquency Prevention

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Native American Programs

Title II Funding and Three Year Plans

- Requires a 3-year program planning cycle
- Supports state and local efforts to plan, establish, operate, coordinate, and evaluate projects directly or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.
- States must update their plan annually to cover new or modified state programs or objectives that address specific requirements in the JJDP Act.

JJ System Improvement

- **Goal**-To enhance the ability to determine juvenile justice program impact/effectiveness.
 - **Objective 1**-Conduct outcome-based research on juvenile justice program models and types.
 - **Objective 2**-Provide risk & protective factors information to the public
 - **Objective 3**-Provide information on existing youth service programs throughout the State
- **Budget**-\$54,000

JJ System Improvement

- **Activities and Services Planned**
 - One research project will be funded annually to examine juvenile justice program models and types to determine project effectiveness and ease of replication.
 - Online tool, open to the public, providing risk & protective factors information will be made available on the SAG web page
 - Online tool, open to the public, providing information on existing youth serving programs will be made available on the SAG web page

JJ System Improvement

- Juvenile Court Priorities
- DCFS Priorities
- JJS Priorities

Delinquency Prevention

- **Goal**-Provide prevention services to youth in kindergarten through eighth grade with projects that:
 - **Objective 1**-Identify at-risk families and provide them in-home support services designed to increase parent and family involvement. Priority will be given to indicated programs serving grades 6-8.
 - **Objective 2**-Develop new after-school programs designed to prevent delinquency, using evidence based practices.

Budget-\$65,327

Delinquency Prevention

- **Activities and Services Planned**
 - Teach children non-violence and conflict resolution skills.
 - Require completion of risk/needs assessments at schools of youth exhibiting behavioral problems and sharing those assessments with appropriate agencies.
 - Encourage the development of more youth mentoring programs.
 - Implement and expand gang prevention programs.
 - Encourage the development of community centers providing comprehensive services.

Student Health and Risk Prevention: 2015 SHARP Results

Christian Sarver, Senior Research
Analyst, UCJC
September, 2015



THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Utah Criminal Justice Center

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

UTAH COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL & JUVENILE JUSTICE

S.J. QUINNEY COLLEGE OF LAW

or Coordinated Assistance to States

Using Survey Data

- Which risk factors are higher than desired in comparison to the BH Norm?
 - Depressive symptoms are the most common risk factor for all grades and are higher than or equivalent to the BH Norm for all grades. Rates are highest among 10th graders.
 - Perceived risk of drug use has grown slightly, although is lower than the BH Norm for all grades.
 - Low commitment to school has increased by almost 5% since 2011.

Using Survey Data

- Which protective factors are lower than desired in comparison to the BH norm?
 - Prosocial involvement with peers is equivalent to or lower than the BH norm for all grades.
 - Rewards for prosocial involvement at school is equivalent to or lower than the BH norm for 12th & 8th grades.
 - Opportunities for prosocial involvement are equivalent to the BH Norm for 6th graders.

Using Survey Data

- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing or unacceptably high?
 - Lifetime and recent use of e-cigarettes is increasing
 - Recent use of prescription narcotics by 12th graders is similar to national levels
 - The most commonly reported problem substance use was riding with a drinking driver, although rates are declining and lower than the BH Norm

Using Survey Data

- Which antisocial behaviors are increasing or unacceptably high?
 - Rates of carrying a handgun are increasing and are higher than the BH Norm for all grades
 - The second most common antisocial behavior is being suspended from school, although the rate of school suspension is slightly lower than the BH Norm for all grades.
 - 5% of all students report being drunk or high at school, with highest rates for 10th and 12th graders

Disproportionate Minority Contact

- **Goal**-Reduce the disproportionate representation of minority youth at decision points within the juvenile justice system, from arrest through transfer and waiver to the adult system.
 - **Objective 1**-Continue to work with Juvenile Court to increase utilization of diversion in areas that show disparities and maintain parity where it reaches.
 - **Objective 2**-Work with local stakeholders to determine course of actions that contributed to higher arrest/referral rates for minority youth and implement strategies that help reduce arrest and referral at schools.
 - **Objective 3**-Encourage juvenile justice and law enforcement agencies to use the community relations curriculum offered by POST as in-service training for all employees.
 - **Objective 4**-Increase awareness of DMC issues among professional communities: share and discuss ways to reduce the disproportionality of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Budget-\$85,787

Disproportionate Minority Contact

- **Activities and Services Planned**

- Cultural competency training curricula will be kept current and training will continue to be offered throughout the state.
- All sub-grantee applicants will be required to address cultural competency as a required element in each grant application.
- All sub-grantees will be required to report ethnicity and race of youth served by project activities.
- Additional working groups will be formed in various localities across the state to address DMC issues as they are identified
- A consistent message will be developed and delivered by the DMC Subcommittee and UBJJ to various public and private organizations throughout the State.
- Provide training to school officials and school resource officers to develop standard of practice to reduce arrest/referral to juvenile court at school level
- Develop plan to expand the school official and school resource officers training to other DMC jurisdictions

Disproportionate Minority Contact

- UBJJ DMC Subcommittee Priorities

Native American Programs

- **Goal**-Reduce the number of offences committed by tribal youth. Youth who have substance abuse issues are more likely to violate the law and harm the community.
 - **Objective 1**-Decrease drug and alcohol referrals to Juvenile Court.
 - **Objective 2**-Establish sustainable after-school programs for tribal youth.
- **Budget**-\$45,000

Native American Programs

- **Activities and Services Planned**
 - Work with Utah's tribes to establish credible, sustainable programs for tribal youth.
 - Establish credible relationships with tribal organizations.
 - Create additional drug and alcohol treatment services for tribal youth.
 - Create trusting relationships with the tribes to encourage volunteerism within the community.
 - Ensure that regular, consistent activities are available to tribal youth.

Other Funded Areas

Compliance Monitoring

Jail Removal

Planning and Administration

SAG Allocation

Compliance Monitoring

- **Goal** -To maintain compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements, Section 223 (a)(11), (12), (13), and (22) of the JJDP Act.
 - **Objective 1**-Prevent the inappropriate detention of status offenders and non-offenders in secure detention and correctional facilities, pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act.
 - **Objective 2**-Ensure that sight and sound separation is maintained in adult jails and lockups where juvenile offenders may be held, pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act.
 - **Objective 3**-Ensure that juveniles are not housed in adult jails or lockups, pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act.
 - **Objective 4**-Ensure Utah's compliance with Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act, disproportionate minority confinement.
- **Budget**-\$106,600

Compliance Monitoring

- **Activities and Services Planned**
 - Contract with the Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services to perform compliance monitoring activities.
 - Maintain standards for six-hour jail and two-hour police hold rooms.
 - Identify, visit, evaluate, certify and monitor all two-hour and six-hour hold rooms.
 - Identify and monitor non-state contracted private youth programs according to statute.
 - Continue to provide ongoing technical assistance as needed and increase monitoring of programs and facilities for OJJDP compliance with deinstitutionalization, jail removal and DMC mandates and regulations.
 - Submit the annual monitoring report to CCJJ and the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice for review and submission to OJJDP.

Jail Removal

- **Goal**-To maintain compliance with the JJDP Act jail Removal core requirement to prevent the inappropriate detention of youth offenders in Utah adult jails.
 - Objective 1-Ensure compliance with Section 223(a)(12), (13) and (14) of the JJDP Act.

Budget-\$22,000

Jail Removal

- **Activities and Services Planned**

- Continue to provide information, statistics, reports and training to inform key agencies and the public about jail removal needs and strategies.
- Continue to monitor all appropriate facilities and programs to assess and ensure compliance with the JJDP Act and state statute requirements.
- Provide funds to develop needed jail/hold-room alternatives.
- Provide transportation expense reimbursement to law enforcement agencies to assist with jail removal efforts.
- Complete and submit the annual monitoring report.

Planning and Administration

- **Goal**-To enhance juvenile justice planning statewide so that duplication is minimized, policies and legislation balance the needs of the youth with the safety requirements of the public, and resources are directed to support programs that are evidence based.
 - Objective 1-Maintain 100 compliance with all JJDP Act mandates and all federal administrative requirements.
 - Objective 2-Make available JJDP funds through requests for proposals (RFPs) to state and local governmental agencies and to private non-profit agencies in order to support juvenile justice research and planning, program development and monitoring activities.
 - Objective 3-Provide staff support services to the Governor, Executive Director of CCJJ, State Advisory Group, and Utah Legislature in their efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Utah.
 - Objective 4-Maintain a comprehensive juvenile justice system planning, technical assistance, program development and training capability.
- **Budget**-\$88,470 (\$44,235-Federal; \$44,235 State)

Planning and Administration

- **Activities and Services Planned**

- Contract with the Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services to perform compliance monitoring functions and to report to CCJJ on a quarterly basis monitoring activities.
- Submit all required reports to OJJDP including the annual monitoring report, the annual performance report and the three-year plan amendments.
- Maintain a system for dispersing and monitoring JJDP funds to state and local governmental agencies and private non-profit agencies to ensure quality programming.
- Maintain a sound financial accounting system to ensure accurate and timely records of financial transactions involving federal and state funds.
- Maintain a capability of reviewing and commenting on proposed legislation and in developing potential impact statements to assist the executive and legislative branches of state government in the formulation of legislation affecting services to juveniles and the juvenile justice system.
- Provide staff support services to the State Advisory Group in the areas of policy and procedure review, funding recommendations and system monitoring activities by maintaining a Juvenile Justice Specialist and secretarial support.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for information concerning funding opportunities, project models, statistical information, project reviews and available training opportunities for local, state and private non-profit agencies.

SAG Allocation

- **Goal**-To maintain compliance with the State Advisory Group requirements of the JJDP Act and to achieve an effective delivery of juvenile justice services through the implementation of the Three-Year Plan.
 - Objective 1-Maintain a state supervisory board known as the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice as a subcommittee of CCJJ for the purposes of grant review and to provide input on juvenile justice policy and budgets.
 - Objective 2-Ensure that programs requesting Title II Formula Grant funding support the priorities identified by Utah's Three-Year Plan and that programs are evidence-based.
- **Budget**-\$20,000

SAG Allocation

- **Activities and Services Planned**

- Fill all expired terms on the board with members meeting the necessary qualifications in order to maintain compliance with the SAG membership requirements.
- Submit to the Governor and Legislature an annual report on programs funded, populations impacted and served, supervisory board functions, and juvenile justice system concerns.
- Conduct site visits of programs funded to monitor program effectiveness.
- Assist CCJJ staff in refining multi-year goals and objectives contained in the state plan.
- Review all submitted grant applications and make recommendations for funding levels to CCJJ based on the program's relevance to meeting the objectives of Utah's Three-Year Plan.
- Support state, regional and national efforts to improve the justice system through participation in state, regional and national meetings, conferences, and workshops.

SAG Priorities

Raising Awareness of UBJJ

SAG Youth Engagement

Outcome Evaluation

Raising Awareness of UBJJ

- Goal
 - What do we want to accomplish?
- Objective(s)
 - How will we get there?
- Understanding the Current Climate
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
 - Opportunities
 - Threats

SAG Youth Engagement

- Goal
 - What do we want to accomplish?
- Objective(s)
 - How will we get there?
- Understanding the Current Climate
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
 - Opportunities
 - Threats

Outcome Evaluation

- Goal
 - What do we want to accomplish?
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Strategic Visioning and State Advisory Groups



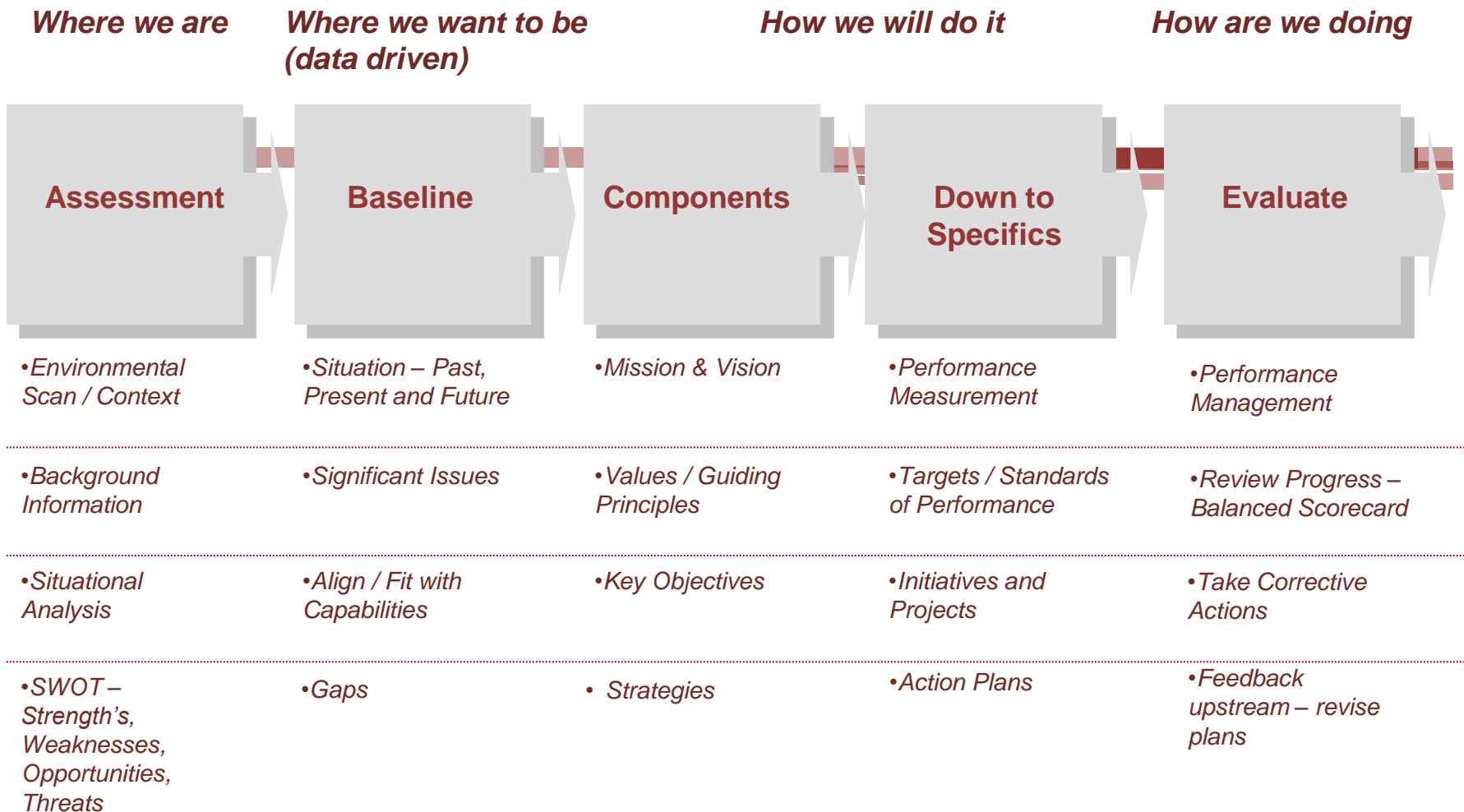
Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
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Three-Year State Plan

- To receive Formula Grants, a state must submit a Comprehensive Three-Year Plan.
- The SAG shall participate in the development, review, and approval of the plan.
- This plan must be updated annually in accordance with the state's identified priorities.

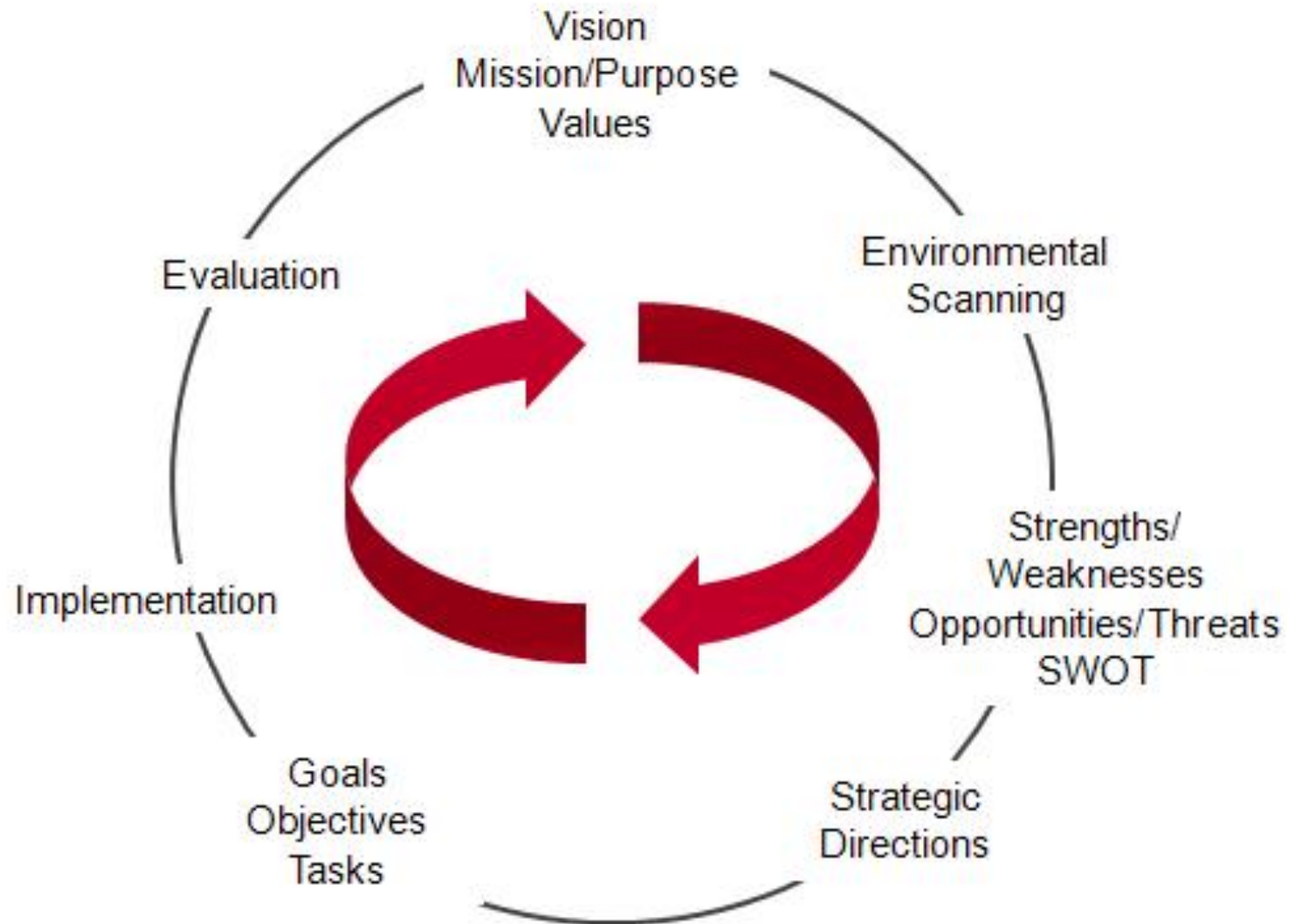
Tips for Maximizing SAG Impact

- Be familiar with evidence-based approaches (EBAs).
- Work to ensure adequate data capacity.
- Embrace the developmental approach to reforming juvenile justice.
- Focus on positive youth development strategies.
- Ensure adequate continuum of alternatives to detention.
- Support mental health/substance abuse prevention and intervention.
- Focus on successful reentry back into the community.



Guiding Questions

- What have we tried?
- What have we learned?
- What are we pleased about?
- What are we concerned about?
- Given what we know now, what next?



Putting It All Together-Next Steps



Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Project Director
OJJDP Center for Coordinated
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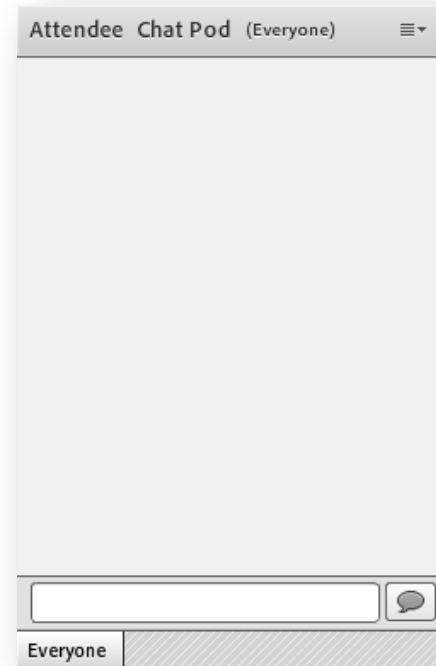
Developing the Plan

- Establish goals
 - Identify outcomes to be achieved
- Build objectives
 - Ensure they are performance based
 - Utilize SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time oriented)
- Develop action plans
 - Include key actions needed to achieve objectives
- Putting it all together
 - Recap Vision (updated),
 - Goals, Objectives, Strategies
 - Identify next steps

Implementing the Change

- Implement action plans
- Monitor achievement of plans on a frequent basis
- Celebrate successes
- Discuss setbacks or failures
 - Revisit vision and mission
 - Readjust action plans
 - Implement new plans
- Continue to move forward

Questions?



If you have a question for the presenters, please type it in the Attendee Chat Pod during the Webinar.

Contact Information

Lisa Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Coordinated Assistance to States
Project Director
lhutchinson@air.org
www.ojjdpccas.org
(202) 578-2037

For Assistance



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

U.S. Department of Justice

www.ojjdp.gov



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Center for Coordinated Assistance to States (CCAS)

U.S Department of Justice

www.ojjdpccas.org



National Training and Technical Assistance Center

www.nttac.org

Resources

- <http://www.findyouthinfo.gov/youth-topics/preventing-youth-violence>
- <http://evidence-innovation.findyouthinfo.gov/>
- <http://www.justice.gov/defendingchildhood/>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/index.html>
- <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/programs/family-violence-prevention-services>
- <http://www.smartgis.info/smart/UserLogin.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fsmart%2fModelDef.aspx>
- <http://www.crimesolutions.gov>
- <http://www.health.gov/>
- <http://cfc.ncmhjj.com/> (Collaborative for Change/National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice (MacArthur Models for Change))
- <http://https://www.nttac.org/> (OJJDP Tech Assistance, also for DMC)
- <http://implementation.fpg.unc.edu/> (NIRN)
- http://www.massculturalcouncil.org/services/org_assessment.pdf (a really good Organization Self-Assessment Tool for capacity evaluation)
- <http://www.ojjdp.gov/compliance/index.html> (OJJDP compliance)
- <http://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/> (Model Programs Guide [Crime Solutions])
- <http://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=16&ti=&si=&kw=&PreviousPage=ProgResults> (Formula Grants Overview Page)
- <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/evaluation/pdf/lmcourseall.pdf> (Excellent logic modeling manual and teaching tool for building program outcomes)